

Fair today and tomorrow; slowly rising temperature; fresh northwesterly winds.

The Washington Times.

A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE
RECORD OF THE NEWS
AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NUMBER 3062.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HAY COMPLAINS OF SENOR CONCHA

Protests Against Envoy's
Conduct in Canal Ne-
gotiations.

SENDS WORD TO BOGOTA

Says Minister Did Not Carry
Out His Instructions.

ANOTHER DENIAL BY LEGATION

Colombian Government Unwilling to
Adhere to Former Engagement to Ac-
cept \$7,000,000 for Concession and
Hopes to Secure \$3,000,000 More.

In view of the alleged obstructive
tactics of Senor Concha, the Colombian
minister, in declining to carry out the
instructions of his government to ne-
gotiate the Panama Canal treaty with
the United States, Secretary Hay has
entered a formal complaint with the
national authorities at Bogota against
their envoy's conduct.

The crisis in regard to the construc-
tion of the canal, foreshadowed in The
Times yesterday, is likely to come at
any moment; in fact, it may be said
to be certain to arise unless Senor
Concha changes his attitude or the Co-
lombian government recalls him.

The present situation has served to
bring to the consideration of the Gov-
ernment the option of President Roose-
velt to select the Nicaraguan Canal
route, but it is believed that the re-
sult has been to make the Administra-
tion more determined than ever to ad-
here to the Panama scheme.

The idea has been advanced in official
circles that the purchase of the new
French Panama Canal Company's con-
cession will give to the United States the
right to construct the canal without en-
tering into any treaty arrangement with
Colombia to that end. It is known that
some of the high officers of the Admin-
istration believe that if the worst comes
to the worst through obstructive tactics
of the part of Colombia, the French con-
cession can properly and legally be used
as authority to go ahead with the con-
struction of the canal without waiting
for permission from the Colombian gov-
ernment.

Sent Note to Senor Concha.

According to what was learned yester-
day, Secretary Hay ascertained some
time ago that Senor Concha had received
instructions from Bogota to begin the
negotiation of the canal treaty. Senor
Concha, however, did not call at the
State Department, and failed to com-
municate with it in any way. Last week
Secretary Hay had a conference with
President Roosevelt on the subject of
Senor Concha's attitude, and the result
of this was that Mr. Hay sent a note to
the minister, telling him that the State
Department knew that he had received
his instructions to begin the treaty ne-
gotiations, and would be pleased to have
him comply with them immediately.

On 12th Monday, Senor Herran, the
secretary of the Colombian legation, de-
livered at the State Department a re-
sponse from Senor Concha, in which he
said that the canal treaty situation had
changed materially since his instruc-
tions had been received, through the
radical interpretation placed by Admiral
Casey on the provisions of the New
Granada treaty of 1846, by which the
United States assumed the obligation to
prevent interruption of trans-isthmian
traffic at all times. As these provisions
are to be renewed in the canal treaty,
Senor Concha declined to consider them
on the basis of his instructions, his
ground being that Admiral Casey's ac-
tions amounted practically to an asser-
tion of American sovereignty over the
isthmus, and the minister believed that
his government would never consent to
have the provisions incorporated in the
new treaty subject to that interpreta-
tion. Until he, therefore, received addi-
tional instructions from Bogota that
would be the natural outcome of the
changed conditions and interpretation
developed by Admiral Casey's conduct,
he would refrain from carrying out the
directions to begin treaty negotiations at
once.

Made Sharp Response.

Secretary Hay has sent a sharp re-
sponse to this note of the Colombian
minister, and in addition has tele-
graphed instructions to Charles B. Hart,
United States minister at Bogota, to
complain to the Colombian government
concerning its envoy's attitude.

There is a disposition in official cir-
cles to accuse Senor Concha of dising-
enuousness in explaining his attitude.
It is claimed he received his instruc-
tions to begin the negotiation of the
canal treaty before Admiral Casey's ac-
tion on the isthmus became an issue, and
that his declaration to carry them out is
due to other causes than those stated by
him, as the first Casey incident was
promptly adjusted to the satisfaction of
Colombia.

Commander McLean arrived in Wash-
ington yesterday and had a conference
with Secretary Hay over the condition of
affairs on the isthmus. He explained
the policy pursued by him in regard to
the negotiations of Colombian troops
on the isthmus.

ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS ON THE PRESIDENCY

Article Published in the
"London Post."

IMPORTANCE OF THE ARMY

Congress Responsible for Former
Neglect of War Department—A
Pledge of Calm Judgment.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The "Post" this
morning gives the leading position to
Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's article on
"The Presidency of the United States,"
which was written before Mr. Roosevelt
was elected Vice President.

Dealing with the army and its critics,
Mr. Roosevelt writes that the War De-
partment was utterly neglected for over
thirty years after the civil war. This
neglect was due less to the successive
Presidents than to Congress, and in Con-
gress it was due to the fact that the
people themselves took no interest in
the army.

Neither the regular officer nor soldier
takes any part in politics as a rule. So
the demagogue and the bread-and-butter
politician have no fear of his vote, and
to both of them and also to the cheap
sensational newspaper the army offers a
favorite subject for attack.

A Menace Only to Foes.

"But," Mr. Roosevelt adds, "the army
never has been, and I dare say never
will, or can be, a menace to anybody
save America's foes, or ought to be a
source of pride to every good, far-
sighted American. It is only in time
of actual danger that such a fact is
brought home vividly to the minds of
our people, and so the army is apt
to receive far less than its proper share
of attention."

"But when an emergency like that
of the Spanish war arises, then the
Secretary of War becomes the most
important officer in the Cabinet and the
army steps into the place of foremost
interest to all the country."

The "Post" editorially regards the
article in substance as a pledge against
hasty judgments of the conduct of the
President.

FEW MONARCHS HAVE PRESIDENT'S POWER

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—In its issue of No-
vember 6 the "Youth's Companion" pub-
lishes an article upon "The Presidency"
by Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt
says, in part:

"The President of the United States
occupies a position of peculiar impor-
tance. In the whole world there is no
other ruler, certainly no other ruler un-
der free institutions, whose power com-
pares with his. Of course, a despotism
king has even more, but no constitu-
tional monarch has as much. In the
republics of France and Switzerland the
President is not a very important officer,
at least compared with the President of
the United States."

Characteristics Exaggerated.

"During the President's actual incumbency
of his office the tendency, perhaps
to exaggerate not only his virtues
but his faults. When he goes out
he is simply one of the ordinary citi-
zens and perhaps for a time the impor-
tance of the role he has played is not
recognized. True perspective is rarely
gained until years have gone by."

"Altogether there are few harder
tasks than that of filling well and ably
the office of President of the United
States. The labor is immense, the
careless worry and harassing anxiety
are beyond description."

TURKS DO NOT WANT TO WITHDRAW TROOPS AT ADEN

Memorial Presented to Sultan at Cab-
inet Council Meeting in Con-
stantinople.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Constantinople
correspondent of the "Times" says a
cabinet council Sunday was wholly oc-
cupied with the Aden frontier affair.

A memorial was sent to the Sultan,
the purport of which was the Turks op-
posed to the withdrawal of any troops
until the frontier question with Great Brit-
ain is settled. England demands that
the withdrawal of the troops shall pre-
cede the frontier negotiations.

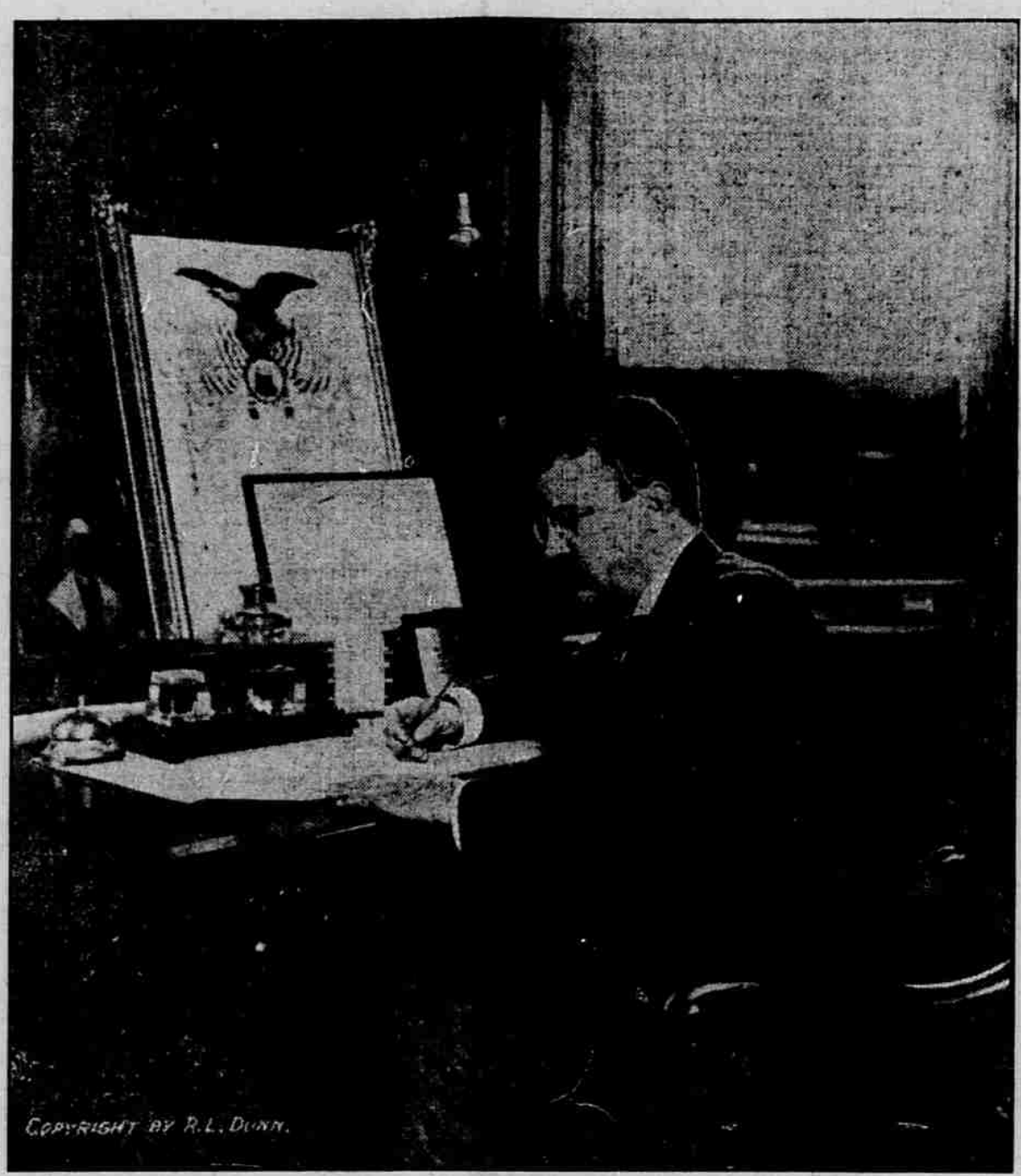
HUSBAND SHOTS WIFE AND THEN KILLS HIMSELF

Trouble Over Custody of Children Re-
sponsible for the
Crime.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Oct. 29.—
Charles Hooper, of this place, shot and
instantly killed his wife and then end-
ed his own life. The affair occurred in
the postoffice building here today.

Hooper and his wife were married
about ten years ago, but separated some
years after. Later a reconciliation was
brought about, but Mrs. Hooper secured
a divorce recently on the ground of
non-support. She was also given the
custody of their children, but the hus-
band, it is said, took them from her.
It was while Mrs. Hooper was con-
sulting a lawyer about getting her chil-
dren back that the two met. As they
stepped out into the hall the shooting
occurred.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION:

According to the yearly custom of our people, it falls upon the President at this season to appoint a day of
festival and thanksgiving to God.

Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and
during that time we have had on the whole more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people.
Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each
to face its special crises, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, domes-
tic or foreign levy; when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drought or flood or pestilence; when in
bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a forward heart. Nevertheless, decade by decade,
we have struggled onward and upward; we now abundantly enjoy material well-being, and under the favor of the
Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has
been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now en-
joying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of Good; and we seek to praise Him, not by
words only, but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow-men.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general
thanksgiving, the twenty-seventh of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people
cease from their ordinary occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty
God for the manifold blessings of the past year.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred
and two, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

By the President:
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

BRIDE'S BROTHER KILLS MAN SHE ELOPED WITH

Homicide Shot on Sight, and
Says He Is Justified.

PLANO, Tex., Oct. 29.—Jacob Holmes,
a bridegroom of twenty hours, was this
morning shot to death at the home of
his bride, a few miles from here.

Holmes had eloped with Miss Haus-
right, and they were married yesterday
at McKinney. They returned late last
night to the home of the bride.

This morning Riley Hausright, aged
twenty, a brother of Mrs. Holmes, shot
and killed Holmes as soon as he saw
him, firing three times. Mrs. Holmes is
nearly crazed with grief, while her
brother lies in a cell at Benham.

He expresses no contrition, and says
he was justified in the act.

STUDENTS PRESENT A UNITED FRONT

Meeting to Pass on Faculty's
Demands.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 29.—The strik-
ing Michigan Agricultural College stu-
dents held another mass meeting today.
The meeting decided that in case any
paper appears from the faculty for students
to sign it shall not be signed until it has
been brought up and passed upon in mass
meeting of the students. This
only widens the breach between the stu-
dents and faculty.

A Halloween resolution was also
adopted, by the provisions of which
every student binds himself to stay in
his room that night and not to cut any
capers.

There are no signs of yielding on either
side as yet.

DEER HUNTER SHOT BY ONE OF HIS COMPANIONS

Mistaken for Game and
Fatally Wounded.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Peter Stock,
a farmer, residing at Caroga Lake, near
Gloversville, was shot shortly after noon
today, by John Roller, one of a hunting
party, in mistake for a deer.

Stock went out with a party of Uticans
this morning in quest of deer. The hun-
ters divided when they came to Lake
Caroga, a number skirting either shore
and agreeing to meet at the head of the
lake. The two parties approached the
place of meeting agreed upon shortly
after noon.

Farmer Stock and his companions
made their way through the underbrush
cautiously, expecting to start a deer
which had been seen a short time before.

Suddenly a shot rang out. The ball
struck Stock in his shoulder. He cried
out, but another bullet struck him in
the other shoulder and he fell to the
ground probably fatally wounded. He is
bleeding internally and is not expected
to survive the night.

BRAZIL FEARS AMERICAN DOMINATION ON AMAZON

Reported that Bolivian Forces Have
Had Encounter With Invaders
at Acre.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the
"Times" from Rio de Janeiro says that
reports from Acre have been fighting be-
tween Bolivian and Brazilian forces.

The dispatch adds that the strong
feeling in Brazil is that the Bolivian
concession to the American syndicate
is the key to American domination in
the rubber trade, and that the
domination in the Amazon territory
is the key to American domination in
the Amazon territory.

MINERS PARADE IN FALLING SNOW

MOODY ON SECTIONAL CLAIM FOR PROTECTION

Denounces Such Demands
as Provincial.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Secretary
of the Navy Moody made his first speech
in the State campaign here tonight. He
confined his address entirely to discus-
sion of the tariff.

Mr. Moody said that President Roose-
velt could only learn the opinion of the
voters upon his Administration by the
record of the results of the Congres-
sional elections.

"To those who oppose his Administra-
tion I have nothing to say," said the
Secretary, "but to those who believe in
it and believe in him, I appeal in his
name and by his authority to return to
Congress from Massachusetts friends,
and not enemies, supporters, and not
opponents, of Theodore Roosevelt."

"To those who believe it would be
possible to protect our manufacturing
industries and leave entirely unpro-
tected the produce of other States and
other industries which we employ as
raw material, I have a word or two to
say, and must take the responsibility of
being denounced as disloyal to the in-
terests of our State in saying it."

"I believe it to be the duty of our
members of Congress in every tariff re-
vision to spare no efforts in caring for
the interests of our own industries. I
acted upon the theory while I was a
member of the House, but we owe at
least to our people the duty of telling
them the truth."

"I believe that free raw material for
us and the continuance of protection
upon our manufactured product to be
unattainable by the act of each of the
great parties. I believe that the con-
stant preaching of this doctrine is sectional
and unprofitable, and that it
raises a just irritation against us which
in good season will bear its fruit."

"Such a course is narrow. It is worse
than provincial. It is parochial. You
may have free trade; then you will have
free raw material and free manufactured
products. But if you have protection it
must be national in its scope."

"KING'S MESSENGER" REACHES WASHINGTON

Brings Message to British
Embassy From London.

Oliver A. Borthwick, acting in the ca-
pacity of the "King's messenger," ar-
rived in Washington last night and de-
livered to the British embassy a mes-
sage from the foreign office. He reached
New York from England Tuesday.

Mr. Borthwick, who is barely of age,
laughed over reports that he was bring-
ing important documents to the British
embassy, which were regarded as too
confidential and too valuable to be sent
through the mails. He said that he did
bring some papers to the embassy, but
this was an ordinary occurrence and did
not mean that they were of an extra-
ordinary character.

Mr. Borthwick is the son and heir of
Lord Glenesk, the owner of the "Lon-
don Morning Post," and he said his
principal object in coming to America
was to study American newspaper sys-
tems for the benefit of his father. He
is anxious of learning the mechanical
and reportorial methods employed on
newspapers in the United States and
will visit the plants of the leading
dailies in New York, Philadelphia, Chi-
cago, Washington, and other cities.

Mr. Borthwick will leave Washington
this afternoon for New York, but will
return here later and call upon the
President. He has had several years
of experience in all the departments of
the "London Morning Post."

Mr. Borthwick has the distinction of
being one of the only two living de-
scendants of Oliver Cromwell, his father
and Sir Vernon Harcourt having mar-
ried sisters, who are lineal descendants
of the great lord protector.

"King's messengers" are entirely dis-
tinct from and of a higher grade than
the ordinary diplomatic messengers,
whose principal business is to take
charge of the diplomatic mail for abroad
from the time it leaves the London for-
eign office until it is placed on the out-
going steamer at Southampton or Liver-
pool or some other port and to perform
a similar duty in connection with mail
to and from British embassies and leg-
ations in foreign countries.

A "king's messenger" is usually in-
trusted with important personal errands
for his sovereign, such as carrying a
present of great intrinsic value to the
head of some foreign power.

LEOPOLD TO SEE EXPOSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the
"Times" from Brussels says that King
Leopold has accepted the invitation to
attend the Louisiana Purchase Ex-
position at St. Louis in the spring of 1904.

DR. WILSON MUCH BETTER.

Dr. J. G. Wilson is still confined to his
home, 1219 Vermont Avenue, as a result
of the accident which he recently sus-
tained while alighting from a street car.
It is thought, however, that Dr. Wilson
will be able to be out within the next few
days.

Mitchell Day Observance
Closes Collieries—Strik-
ers' President Suggested
as Leader for All Labor
Organizations.

Mother Jones and Organizer
Haggerty Ride in Carriage
With Mitchell—Banners
With Unique Legends Car-
ried in Procession.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 29.—This city
was today the center of the Mitchell day
celebration. President Mitchell was pre-
sent and here, too, was the largest parade
and the most enthusiasm.

Ten thousand men were in line, and
despite the very cold weather and the
furies of snow about 10,000 heard the
speeches of the leaders.

Work was suspended almost entirely.
The day was a jollification and out the
miners marched to enjoy it. The opera-
tors will use the point before the com-
mission.

They expect many of the foreigners to
remain away from work on Saturday. It
is "All Saints' Day," and is usually ob-
served as a holiday by the Greek and
Roman Catholics among the mine work-
ers.

Against this enforced idleness the
operators have no protection; they must
lose money and operate their mines
either not at all or with an insufficient
force.

Much Money Spent.

The men in line today had hired bands
and horses, carriages and wagons, and a
number of them spent some money in
buying fantastic attire. One whole local
appeared in grotesque costume and
caused much fun along the line of the
parade.

The start was made during a heavy
fury of snow at 11 o'clock, and during
the parade the furies continued at in-
tervals. The air was raw, cold and un-
comfortable, but the crowds lined the
streets along the whole line of parade
and cheered vigorously.

Some women ran to Mitchell's carriage
to shake hands with him, and many
laboring men did the same.

In his carriage were Mother Jones and
Organizer Haggerty, from West Vir-
ginia. Haggerty was one of the men
jailed for contempt of court in violating an
injunction, and Father Powers, of Spring
Valley, Ill., who has been a close friend
of President Mitchell for many years. In
other carriages were the district leaders
and with them Father J. J. Casran, of
the Holy Saviour Church, this city.

Banners With Unique Legends.

The banners the men bore were the
first public exhibition of their views re-
garding the ending of the strike. They
look upon it as a victory. They bore the
legends:

"Mitchell and Victory."
"We Thank the Public for Allowing Us
to Win."
"Mitchell is our Conquering Hero."
Of President Mitchell they declared:
"We will stand by our great leader,
Mitchell."

"We Honor and Respect Our Presi-
dents, Mitchell and Roosevelt."
"At Mitchell's Command We Will
Fight Again."
"Three Cheers for Our Noble Leader,
Mitchell."

At sight of his name the cheers arose
afresh. The breaker boys in line kept
shouting "What's the matter with
Mitchell?" and talking up the crowd's re-
frain, "He's all right."

The shafts of wit were all directed at
President Baer, of the Philadelphia and
Reading. He was depicted in crudely
drawn pictures as being a bear dancing
to a tune. John Mitchell in white
linen, again, was shown in a
supplicating attitude, begging for
shaking hands.

"Now, we have a new slogan," said
one of the speakers, "and that is
'Hail to Mitchell, our conquering hero.'"

"We drove the Baer back in the
five months of this the Baer had enough.
And said to John Mitchell, 'Let's kiss
and make up.'"

This effusion was cheered and laughed
at from end to end of the line of march.
At the park where the addresses were
made Father Curran was the chairman.
Among the speakers was Rev. James
Moore, of Avoca. He called for a small
boy and made a sensational exhibition of
him, appealing to the miners' affection
for their children.

The miners had fought a brave fight,
he said, and had won a noble battle, and
the coal barons would hereafter be afraid
to attack the men of the future because
they would say these men are the chil-
dren of those who successfully carried
through the strike in 1902.

Thomas Haggerty, organizer, de-
nounced the suppression of free speech
by the use of the courts under which he
suffered in West Virginia with Mother
Jones and others, and had received thirty
days' more imprisonment than the rest.

The famous Mother Jones said she had
a great respect for President Baer, be-
cause he told the truth and the other
operators were afraid of him. He had got
the workmen down as slaves, and
days.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)